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the one occurring in the parallel Codex Vaticanus, in which the tribes are represented as starting from the "seven caves." These names testify to the fact that at least four, if not five, racial and linguistic families of Mexico took part in the migration — the Nahua, Tarasco, Totonaca, and Maya, the last mentioned being represented by the Huasteca. From 1197 to 1562 all the events which appeared to be of importance were carefully recorded by the chronicler — royal successions, conquests, wars, comets, eclipses, etc. In spite of many lacunes in the supputation of the year, the Codex Tellerianus, with its perfectly legible Spanish handwriting, forms one of the most valuable records of early Mexican events that has been handed down from the sixteenth century. Students of Mexican hieroglyphics will not fail to express their gratitude to the Duc de Loubat for his continued generosity in making available these means of prosecuting their inquiries.

A. S. GATSCHET.

*Ceremonial Deposits Found in an Ancient Pueblo Estufa in Northern New Mexico, U. S. A.* By GEORGE H. PEPPER. New York: 1899. 4°, 6 pp., 1 pl., 6 figs.

This brochure is a reprint, in highly creditable style, of the author's paper in *Monumental Records*, and describes one of many important results of the Hyde Expedition which for several seasons has been conducting excavations for the American Museum of Natural History in the pueblo ruins of Chaco cañon, New Mexico, under the immediate direction of Mr Pepper.

Pueblo Bonito, which is the largest of nine great ruined towns in the cañon mentioned, measures about 300 by 550 feet, is semicircular in shape, and is surrounded by the remains of a massive wall which once enclosed the 500 rooms or more which formed this great communal structure. The pueblo contained two central courts or plazas, in the western one of which was exposed a circular kiva or council chamber, 25½ feet in diameter and constructed of faced blocks of sandstone. Excavation of the chamber revealed an adobe floor 15 feet beneath the surface, with the usual firebowl in the center. Surrounding the kiva wall was a bench 2 feet 2 inches wide by 2 feet high, built up across which, and at regular intervals, were six oblong masonry blocks or pillars. On the western side of the kiva, just before reaching the pillar level, a hollow clay cylinder, 6 inches in diameter, was found with the top broken in and the ends resting on two of the pillars, while on the bottom, and clinging to the inner face, were fibers and strips of bark which showed the former proximity of one of a series of logs, laid

horizontally in a circle, which supported the roof-beams in a manner similar to that employed in some of the still roofed kivas observed by Nordenskiöld in the Mesa Verde region. The removal of a circular adobe cap resting on one of the horizontal logs revealed a well-rounded cavity in which were deposited turquoise and shell beads, pieces of crude shell, and turquoise in the matrix. Examination of the roof-beams resting on each of the six supports on the kiva bench showed a similar log with its cavity containing an offering. These offerings Mr Pepper regards, and very reasonably, as a sacrificial deposit indicative of some ceremony connected with the construction of the kiva. The author calls attention to an interesting observation made by Dr Fewkes, who witnessed a house-dedication ceremony at one of the Hopi villages, noting that particles of food, shell fragments, and beads were deposited in a small cavity in the wall at the left of the doorway of the newly erected dwelling, which was then sealed with adobe.

There can be no doubt that as the researches of the Hyde Expedition continue in this fruitful field much knowledge will be gained concerning the culture of the Indians who built and occupied the cliff and valley dwellings of the cañon region of the Southwest, as well as the meaning of many of the surviving customs and rites among their living descendants.

F. W. HODGE.

*History of the New World Called America.* By EDWARD JOHN PAYNE.

Vol. II. Oxford: Clarendon press, 1899, 8°, xxviii., 604 pp.

This is a work of great learning and originality. Volume I, which was printed in 1892, devotes its first 268 pages, called Book I, to the preparation of the Old World to discover the New, the finding of which was only an episode in the universal scheme of exploration. Book II, extending without a break or rest from page 269 in volume I to page 604 in volume II, is devoted to aboriginal America preparing itself unconsciously through the ages to enter the arena of history.

The fundamental activity in all this was the food quest, which the author claims first to have brought into prominence; but in this he neglects Morgan and Ward. However, he does insist louder than any predecessor that the search for food, the preparation of food, the very acts and noises of the food getter and devourer are at the root of progress.

A branch of the human species wandered into the New World, like other animal species procreated on the soil of the Old World, when the two—afterward parted by a depression of the earth's crust and the formation of a shallow strait connecting the Arctic sea with the Pacific